ITALY IS INCENSED.

Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, Recalled.

Relations Severed Because of the New Orleans Lynching.

A new and highly sensational twist was tiven to the diplomatic tangle growing out the New Orleans lynching by the ancouncement to the State Department by Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, of his peremptory recall by the Home Government and the consequent sevrance of all serious diplomatic relations etween the two countries as far as the apital is concerned.

A dispatch from Washington says: Shortafter deven o'clock this morning Baron he Italian Government as Minister to the Italian Government as Minister to the United States, walked into the State Description and requested an immediate audique of Secretary Blaine on business of

reat importance.

The Secretary directed that the Italian kinister should be shown into the private liplomatic room, where he immediately joined him. Baron Fava, with many personal expressions of regret, informed the Secretary that it was his duty to announce that he had received instructions from His Majesty King Humbert to ask through the Secretary an audience with the President in order to present his letters of recall. In accordance with diplomatic usage Baron

Fava handed to Mr. Blaine a copy of the instructions he had received from ment. They were curt and to the point.
They referred to the implied pledge held out by the Government of the United States in the dispatch sent on March 15 to the Governor of Louisiana that the President and the Governor of Louisiana would co-operate in maintain-ing the treaty obligations of the United States toward Italian subjects in New Orleans and in promptly bringing al offenders against the law to justice. It was then added that "as the United State bringing all Government has not given assurances that the murderers of the Italian subjects acquitted. by the American magis-trates and murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the au-thorities of New Orleans will be brought to justice, the Italian Government has found itself under the very painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by recall-ing the Minister of King Humbert from a country where the Italian representative is unable to obtain justice."

Secretary Blaine, it is understood, while

expressing surprise and regret at this apparently hasty action on the part of the Italian Government, inasmuch as the facts of the case were still undetermined and of the case were still intestable to the resident the Italian Minister's request, and to ask for him an interview so that he could present to the President in person his letters of recall.

The immediate cause of offense to the Italian Government is understood to be the evasive and unsatisfactory reply of Governor Nicholls to the telegram addressed to him by the Secretary of State.

a sy further direct communication between the representative of Italy in this country and Secretary Blaine. Hereafter the State Lepartment will be obliged to communicate directly with the Italian Government at

Secretary Blaine had a long consultation with the President and Cabinet on the new aspect in the diplomatic negotiations with Italy.

The idea that the two nations would really

go to war was scouted by everybody. The question of our available military resources and the present condition of the fleet was hardly touched upon, and the increase of the army or the concentration of navy supplies

was not even suggested.
The question most seriously considered was whether we should retaliate by withdrawing Minister Albert G. Porter from Rome. The opinion of nearly every member of the Cabinet was against this. It was felt that Italy had acted hastily and would probably soon regret her action. For us to follow in her footsteps would make matters worse and would detract from the dignity of our position without in any way helping

Strange as it may seem, this is the first time in the history of this Government that a foreign diplomat has voluntarily demanded his passport. There have been a few cases, however, in which the passports have been returned, which practically amounts to a dismissal.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ex-SPEAKER REED has gone to Europe. SENATOR-ELECT PEFFER, of Kansas, wears

THE Czarwitch of Russia will not visit the United States.

THEODORE THOMAS will be offered the sition of Musical Director at the World's

Dr. Nansen, of Christiania, is about to make another attempt to find the North

THE King of Italy has granted to Princess Clothilde the pension of her husband, Prince Napoleon.

The late Prince Napoleon was dull, incapable and cowardly. He was nicknamed "Plon-Plon," which means one who fears

EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, declares

that he will never write a book. He is said to have refused \$25,000 and a heavy KAISER WILHELM, of Germany, has writ-

ten a biography of his grandfather, 260 copies only of which will be printed for circulation among royalty. SENATOR-ELECT PALMER once worked for

twenty-five cents a day on an Illinois farm, and afterwards learned the trade of cooper. He paid his own way through college. GENERAL JOHN C. LEE, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio under General R. B. Hayes, and one of the most prominent lawyers in that State, died recently, aged sixty-three.

SENATOR SANDERS, of Montana, says that it is inconvenient for him to sleep in a sleeping-car, for the reason that he is too long for the berths. His feet stick out at the end of

the berth, to his great discomfort. CHARLES FELTON, the new California Senator, is a New Yorker by birth, being a native of Erie County. He is sixty-nine years old. He went West in '49, and though

poor then he is a millionaire several times

Daniel H. Wells, counselor of the twelve apostles, general in the Nauvoo Le-gion and an old-time leader and trusted offi-cial of the Mormon Church, died in Salt Lake City, Utah, a few days ago of pleuro

THE late Senator Hearst, of California, was forty-nine years old when the Comstock silver mines were discovered. In six months after he reached the Comstock lode he had made \$500,000 and from that date till his

death his wealth went on multiplying. When ex-Empress Eugenie left the rail-way carriage in the Paris station, on the oc-casion of her recent visit to the French capi-

tal, she was almost lifted out, and did not need the walking sticks she usually car-ries. She was attired in a plain black dress. Her hair has become white, and enhances the faded beauty of her face. Her smile is pathetic, and every line in her countenance bears the impress of sorrow. THOMAS A. EDISON was at Schenectady,

N.Y., the other day, where the Edison Works are located, and after examining an electric torpedo boat, dined at the hotel. A an evidence of how deeply absorbed he be comes at times in his thoughts, it is said he got up from the dinner table, and in passing out of the dining room commenced to sing "Sweet Violets," much to the amusement of the waiter girls and hotel guests.

THE contract for erecting a monument to the "Unknown Dead" of the great flood, whose bodies rest in the Grandview Cemeawarded. The base is to be twelve feet high, and the granite shaft will rise twenty-one and the grante shart will rise twenty-one feet, six inches. It will be surmounted by three figures representing Faith, Hope and Charity. The monument is to cost \$6500 and is to be completed by May 31, 1892.

F THE Chilean Government has bought, through its agents in Hamburg, several fast steamers which will be fully equipped as gruisers to operate against the insurgents.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. CHARLES ARBUCKLE, the millionaire coffee merchant, died a few days ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., in his fifty-ninth year.

A WRECK occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two miles from Ash-land, Penn., by which three men were killed and several injured. THE commercial hotel and boarding house

of R. Henry, at Austin, Penn., were destroyed by fire. Three lives were lost. Lizzie McGarisk, a servant; Jack McGarty, a boarder, and an unknown man. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE stranded United States warship Galena was floated and towed from Gay Head to Vineyard Haven, Mass.

ERASTUS B. STICKNEY, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., dropped dead of heart disease at the age of ninety-one years. His death so affected the mind of his only daughter that it became unbalanced, and the next afternoon she dropped dead of heart disease.

THE biggest snow storm of the season swept over Pennsylvania a few days ago, de laying railroad traffic and rendering country roads impassable. The fall was heaviest at Pittsburg, Reading, Harrisburg and Lan-

REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, died of pneu-monia in New York City, aged sixty-five. CLAUS SPRECKELS has effected a truce with the Sugar Trust and will abandon his Philadelphia refinery.

ABOUT 5000 school children are sick in New York City with either grip or measles.

General Charles A. Johnson, a retired army officer who served in the Mexican and Civil Wars, committed suicide at New Haven, Conn., by shooting himself. He was sixty-five years of age, and a descendant of John Quincy Adams.

THE coke strikers in the Connellsville (Penn.) region became riotous and destroyed much region became rictors and testroyed much property of the companies. The mob made a raid on the Jimtown plant of the Frick Company, putting to flight the non-union laborers. A dynamite bomb was exploded at Leisenring. The Leith works were also raided and the plant gutted.

raided and the plant gutted.

THE Grand Jury in New York City indicted the Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad on charges of misdemeanor in violating the New York laws against heating cars with stoves. The indicted men are: Charles P. Clark, President, Van Van Wester M. Read Vice President. dicted men are: Charles P. Clark, Fresident, New York; E. M. Reed, Vice-President, New York; Wilson G. Hunt, New Haven; E. H. Trowbridge, New Haven; W. D. Bishop, Sr., Bridgeport; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; Joseph Park, New York; Henry S. Lee, Springfield; Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport; Chauncey M. Depew, New York; William Rockefeller, New York; Leverett Brainerd Hartford.

South and West.

GENERAL JAMES A. EKIN, of the United States army, diel at Louisville, Ky., a few days ago. He was born in Pittsburg in 1819. He was a member of the commission which tried Mrs. Surratt, and was for many years Quartermaster of the Government at Jeffersonville. Ind. sonville, Ind.

HENRY SMITH, colored, was hanged at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of Louis J. Specht. Specht was a saloon keeper, and employed Smith. Specht asked Smith to do some work. Smith g beat Specht to death. Smith grabbed a pistol and CAPTAIN W. D. DOWELL, a well-to-do

farmer and State Treasurer of the Farmers' Alliance of Arkansas, was buncoed out of \$3000 at Fayettesville, Ark. It was the same old game. Captain Dowell loaned one of the men the money with which to cover a wager on a game of cards. Two landslides have occurred on the Spar-

tanburg branch of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, in North Carolina, and through traffic has been discontinued. The track is covered to a depth of forty feet for distance of a quarter of a mile. CAPTAIN HENRY E. CATLEY, of the Second

Infantry, United States Army, tried at Omaha, Neb., on the charge of feigning sickness at Pine Ridge, has been acquitted. General Brooke disapproves the finding and cquittal.

COLONEL JOHN MCENERY, who, the Demorrats claimed, was elected Governor of Louisiana in 1872, died at New Orleans, La., aged fifty-eight. A MOB of 250 armed men at Belgreen, Ala

overpowered Jailer Waltrep, and took 'Jeff' Denzmore and "El" Hudson, two colored men arrested for burning the town of Russellville, to a neighboring tree, swung them from a limb, filled them full of bullets, and left them,

s blown in the port boiler of the A HOLI A Holl s blown in the port bolist of the steamer I her, which was on her way to Savannah, G., from Brunswick. The noise of the escaping steam caused a panic among the colored deck hands, several of whom rushed overboard, and four of them were

THE Italians employed by the Construc-tion Company building Camden's road through Upshur County, W. Va., incensed at the remark made B. G. McCauley, a track boss, justifying the New Orleans lyinching, shot him dead and mutilated his body in a horrible manner. There are over 500 Italians engaged on the job.

CHICAGO, Ill., reports three hundred deaths from the grip during a recent twenty-four

A BLAST furnace in Terre Haute, Ind., full of molten iron, burst. Two men were instantly killed by being swept under the hot iron and much damage to property resulted. A WHOLE family, consisting of Adam Bar-A WHOLE family, consisting of Adam Bar-ley, his wife, a sister and a daughter, have died in the past week after a few days' ill-ness of "la grippe," followed by pneumonia. They lived near Stephens City, Va.

ONE of the heaviest rainstorms that have occurred since the memorable Centennial flood visited the region around about Galena, Ill., doing great damage to the railroads

and other p operty. CITIZENS of Decatur, Ill., are boycotting the local cemetery because the body of O. W. Crawford, who was hanged for murder,

WILL FIELD, colored, was lynched at Mineola, Texas, for making a criminal as-sault upon an estimable lady residing near

G. W. PORTER, of Kansas City. High Chief Ranger of the Missouri Order of Forresters, has disappeared with the Order's money.

Washington.

THE President appointed Joseph Pinkham, f Idaho, to be United States Marshal for of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho, and John C. Quinn, of California, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Cali-

INDIANA received from the Secretary of the Treasury a draft for \$769,144, being the amount of the direct tax money returned to the State under the act of the last Con

THE cloth chosen by the Postoffice Depart ment for the new uniforms of the letter car riers is a new shade of cadet blue. The con tract for furnishing two suits each to the 10,070 letter carriers throughout the country at \$15, without hat or cap, has been awarded to a Baltimore firm.

THE President has pardoned George Smith, convicted in Michigan of breaking into a postoffice, and sentenced April 10, 1889, to five years' imprisonment. MAJOR E. G. RATHBONE, Chief Postoffice

Inspector, has accepted the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. THE Treasury Department made the fol-

lowing payments under the French Spolia-tion Claims act: Mary B. Scott, administratrix of Jacob Clement, \$24,093; Cassius F. Lee, Jr., administrator of William Hodgson, MISS GRACE FULLER, daughter of the

Chief-Justice, was married to Archibald Lapham Brown in Washington.

THE President made the following appointments: Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Lewis A. Groff, resigned; James Compton, of Fergus Falls, Minn., Surveyor Carterial Minners, 1987, General of Minnesota, vice John F. Norrish, term expired; Ernest W. George, a British subject, to be Marshal of the United States Consular Court at Hankow, China.

THE wife of Senator Faulkner, of West Vir tion of the stomach, caused by an attack of

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued special instructions to the Col lectors in regard to the tobacco traffic. He says that the practice of allowing cigar

manufacturers to put up in packages their scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., and attach thereto stamps and place the same on the market as manufactured tobacco should be

Foreign. COUNT ARTHUR KESSELSTADT and Count-

ess Anne Fries were caught in a storm in a pleasure boat off Albazia, Austria, and were drowned. The youthful Count Fries was A MERCHANT has been murdered by a Mafia assassin at Kufstein, in the Tyrol of Switzerland.

M. BALTCHEFF, Bulgarian Minister of Finances, was assassinated while walking with Premier Stambuloff, in Sofia. THE Cork (Ireland) Court House caught fire while the Tipperary riot trial was going

on, and was destroyed. Many ancient and valuable records were burned. CAMILLE TOMBEAU, of East Templeton, and Alfred Bradley, foreman, of Prescott, were killed by a slide of rock in a phosphate mine near Ottawa, Canada.

THE will of the late Prince Napoleon was opened at Rome, Italy. It was found that he left everything he possessed to his son, Prince Louis. SERGEANT MEYER, of the Reserves, has

been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for inciting men to Socialism and to disobedience of the orders of the German Emperor during the manœuvres near Berlin. SEVERE fighting at Sligo, Ireland, between the two factions of Irishmen was prevented only by the constant interference of the police. Dr. Tanner, Member of Parliament, was assaulted by a mob at Ballina and was knocked down and dragged a considerable

THERE was heavy snowfall in Great Brit-

A RIOT occurred at Moven, Argentine Republic, during the recent elections. Two hundred voters attacked the police and gen-eral firing ensued, which lasted two hours. The killed and wounded number twenty.

A MUTINY occurred on the Chilian man-ofwar Pilcomayo while lying in the harbor of Buenos Ayres. The mutiny is supposed to have been instigated by Chilian residents of that city. Three sailors were killed and nine were wounded.

By the wreck of the missionary schooner Chapman on the west coast of Tahiti, the crew, numbering sixteen, were drowned. INFLUENZA is again raging in Berlin, fermany. Many deaths from the disease Germany. Ma are reported. Two hundred Bengalese troops and eighty Goorkhas were shot to death by hostile tribes

in a pass in India. EARL GRANVILLE, who had been ill for several weeks, died on a recent afternoon in London, England. Lord Rosebery succeeds to the leadership of the Liberals in the House of Lords. Granville George Leveson-Gower, second Earl Granville, was born on May 11,

LATER NEWS.

THE United States steam tug Nina has been floated and towed alongside the Galena at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

The Connecticut House of Representatives adjourned to November. THE bill appropriating \$40,000 for representation at the World's Fair was passed by

the New Hampshire Legislature. CHRISTIAN MONTAG, of Savannah, Ill., drew out 10,000 pounds of fish the other day at a single haul of his net from the Mississippi River, the catch being the largest ever made in that section.

JUDGE PAUL A. WEIL committed suicide with a revolver at West Bend, Wis. He had been a sufferer from la grippe. He was about sixty years of age.

JOHN MAITLAND MACDONALD, & cousin of Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, and one of the most remarkable characters in this country, died at Fort Smith, Ark. He was a geologist, mineralogist, mining expert and a speculator. He squandered three or four fortunes in England, Australia and JOHN HENRY MARTIN, the stepson of Sena-

tor Vance, who while drunk broke into the THE correspondence between Baron Fava and Secretary Blaine relative to the recall

of the Italian Minister by King Humbert was made public. THE elections just held in Chili have resulted in a complete triumph for the liberals. It is reported that the situation in which the insurgents at Iquique find themselves is a

PRINCE BISMARCK Was seventy-six years old a few days ago; thousands of visitors greeted him, and he received 3000 congratulatory messages

WONDERFUL COUNTERFEIT.

The Two-Dollar Silver Certificate Duplicated Even to the Paper.

A sensation has been caused at the United States Treasury Department at Washington by the discovery of a counterfeit \$2 silver certificate so nearly perfect in all its parts as to be almost impossible of detection.

Heretofore all counterfeits of our paper currency have been readily detected by the failure to imitate the distinctive character of the paper on which Government notes are printed, which is so arranged that each part of it forming a complete note contains a solid silk thread running through it lengthwise. This paper is, for the first time, almost perfectly imitated in the counterfeit just dis-

So far as is now known it has been used only in counterfeiting the \$2 silver certificate of the series of 1886. This note was designed under the supervision of Treasurer Jordan and contains on its face a vignette of

General Hancock.
It is estimated now that nearly \$40,000,-000 worth of these notes are in circulation; and the problem before the Treasury De-partment is how to get them back into the Treasury and to sugstitute a new series without serious embarrassment, before any considerable quantity of the counterfeit notes

get into circulation.

It has been practically decided to suspend the printing of the \$2 silver certificate and istitute a new series of the same denom-ion. These will contain a vignette of Secretary Windom and will be issued as soon as the necessary plate can be engraved. I will take about two months to prepare the plates, and in the meantime the nent will exert its utmost endeavors to secure and destroy the plates and other para-phernalia used in the manufacture of the

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

Geo. W. Moss at Wilkesbarre, and Wm. Stangley at Mauch Chunk. George Washington Moss was hanged at Wilkesbarra, Penn., for the brutal murder

of his wife October 10, 1889. He had ill-treated his wife for years and was finally sent to prison on her complaint. After his release, which was secured largely on his professions of penitence, he renewed his cruelty and soon began to lay plans to

kill his wife.

On the evening of the murder he bought a cheap pistol, and going to his house, de-liberately shot and killed the helpless woman. He then tried to kill himself, but only succeeded in inflicting a serious wound.

Moss's neck was broken by the fall on the scaffold.

the scaffold.
William Stangley was hangel at Mauch
Chunk, Penn., for the murier at Weatherly
of Mrs. Albert A. Walbert, with whom he boarded, on October 12, 1889.

He had quarrelled with the woman and she

had had him arrested. The suit was after-wards withdrawn, but Stangley brooded over the affair, and on the morning of the mur went to the house, and, after a quarrel with Mrs. Walbert, shot her. He narrowly escaped lynching when captured.

LOST IN THE WRECK

The Bark Dictator Founders Off Cape Henry, Va.

The Captain's Wife, Son and Six

Sailors Perish. The Norwegian bark Dictator, Captain Jorgensen, from Pensacola to West Hartlepool, England, laden with pine lumber, with a crew of fifteen and the Captain's wife and

boy of three years, went ashore on the Virginia coast in a strong easterly gale a few mornings ago, four miles south of Cape Henry and two miles north of Virginia Beach Hotel. Eight lives were lost, including the Captain's wife and son.

The weather was so thick that the vessel

The weather was so thick that the vessel was not seen until 9 o'clook. She was then in the breakers broadside on, and within a quarter of a mile of the shore. Full crews from the life-saving stations—those of Cape Henry and Seatack—under command of Captain Drinkwater, were promptly on hand, and began firing lines to the ill-fated bark. The guns could not deliver the lines, though repeatedly fired.

The crew finally succeeded in getting a line ashore. It was tied to a barrel, which the surf carried to the life savers. The breeches have was quickly rigged and sent breeches buoy was quickly rigged and sent to the vessel. Unfortunately the crew were ignorant of its use, and the rescue was de-layed until Captain Drinkwater of the life saving crew wrote instructions, put them in a bottle and sent it to the Dictator by the

a bottle and sent it to the Dictator by the line connecting the vessel with the shore.

The men on board broke the bottle at once, as could be seen by glasses from the shore, and proceeded to carry out the directions. The first man was brought ashore in eight minutes, and seven others were rescued before sunset, four of whom came in a lifeboat, which was capsized, but the men succeeded in reaching the shore in a half-dead condition, one man having his arm broken.

During the entire day the ship rolled and pitched terribly, and made the work of rescuing the sailors difficult and slow. The life line would tighten and slacken in response to the would tighten and slacken in response to the motion of the vessel. Once the line broke, with a man midway to the shore, and he was hauled back to the bark half dead. The line was mended, and the same man safely landed. The beach was lined with people who landed. The beach was fined with people who had come from the country houses and the hotel near by. To the spectators the suspense was painful. They could plainly see the people on the bark and hear their cries for help. At nightfall there were still nine per-

sons on the bark, among the number being the Captain, wife and child. The Captain urged his wife all day to take the buoy and come ashore, but she refused. She would not leave her husband and child, and only one could take the buoy at a time.

That night the work of rescue was tinued, and the Captain, after vainly seeching his wife to make an attempt for life, took his half-dead child and strapped him to his back. The father said farewell to the wife and leaped into the sea. The father reached the shore; but the son was lost. Late at night the bark went to pieces. All

on board were lost, including Mrs. Jorgen All that could be gathered from the half-dead sailors as to the cause of stranding was that they did not know where they were, the

that they did not know where they were, the sun not having been seen for four days, and the weather being so thick that they struck the breakers before they could see the coast. The life savers worked all day without food. The list of the saved is as follows: Captain J. M. Jorgensen, Second Mate Julius Anderson, Ampler Barrett, John Steven, John Patterson, Yelmer Olsen, John Mall, Carlo Olsen, Urcken, and Charles, Joseph Olsen (broken arm), and Charles Joseph (colored). The Dictator was trying to make Hampton Roads, having been disabled by

THE SOUTH'S DEVELOPMENT New Enterprises Started During the

Last Three Months. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Tradesman's report of new industries established in the Southern States during the first three months of 1891 shows a total of 853, against 837 in the corresponding period of 1890 and 612 in the corresponding period of 1889. During the three months there were established in the Southern States 6 agricultural implement works, 6 barrel factories, 12 boot and shoe factories (a comparatively new industry factories (a comparatively new industry in the South, only 2 having been established in the first quarter of 1889), 3 breweries, 1 bridge works, 2 car works, 10 canning fac-tories, 45 cotton and woolen mills (which is somewhat below the number established in somewhat below the number established in the corresponding quarter of 1890—but the distribution is general—Georgia leading with 12 South Carolina 3, Texas 7, and nearly every other Southern State being represented), 58 large development and improvement compa-nies organized, Texas leading with 12 and Ala-bama with 10; 31 electric light companies or-ganized, 22 flour and grist mills, 47 foundry and machine shops, against 43 in 1800 and 45 and machine shops, against 43 in 1890 and 45 in 1889 (Texas leading with 10, Virginia 9, in 1889 (Texas leading with 10, Virginia 9, and the balance being equally distributed), 9 blast furnaces organized, against 23 in the corresponding period of 1890 and 17 in 1889, 7 gas works organized, 28 ice manufacturing plants, 53 mining and quarrying companies incorporated, 4 nail works, 8 oil mills, against 21 in the corresponding period of 1890, 5 potteries, 1 rolling mill company, 53 treat regiment lines incorporated, 12 tennes, 15 and 15 treats a silver lines incorporated, 12 tennes, 15 and 15 15 street railway lines incorporated, 12 tanner-ies, 32 water works chartered, 141 wood-working plants, and 79 miscallaneous indus-

tries.
The phosphate excitement in the South is such that thirty-two new companies were organized during the quarter, nineteen of which were formed in Florida. The extraordinary activity in railroad building in the South is evidenced by the fact that during the three months ninety-three new railros companies were incorporated, thirteen in Virginia, thirteen in North Carolina, twelve in Georgia, ten in Alabama, seven each in West Virginia, Texas and South Carolina, eleven in Tennessee and the balance in other States. The *Tradesman* adds that the present indications point to continued activity in the Southern States in all industrial

A FREIGHT TRAIN'S PLUNGE

Thirty-Nine Cars Piled on Top of a

Locomotive-Three Men Killed. While a freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was ascending the grade from Locust Summit Station on a recent night the locomotive jumped the track near Barry Station, Penn., and rolled down the embankment, carrying with it thirty-two freight cars. Engineer Andrew Walker and Fireman John Oches, also Frank Myers, a passenger engineer, who was riding to his home at Tamaqua, were instantly killed. Conductor William E. Hoffna and Brakeman Lewis Cockert and Jacob Yenancer were injured, the former fatally. The cause of the wreck is attributed to the spreading of the rails.

Success in Journalism.

Genius in literature and journalism is the faculty of doing things much quicker and better than the majority can do them; and is not a thing that is easy to kill by obstruction or that can be prevented from making itself known. It is the rarest of human gifts and it is not worth while for anybody to imagine that he has not it. will always prove itself to others, and it is just as well for its possessor to remain unconscious. For the young man of talent and industry, but not of genius, who desires to make his way in the newspaper business, we recommend study, intelligence, moral integrity, great accuracy in the statement of facts and of principles, economy in living, always paying your debts, first-rate health and a power of work equal to a steam engine's. With these he will get along, though he may never draw the greatest prize in the list of professional success. The newspaper business is just like any other. Those who succeed in it are fewer than those who do not -New York Sun

GEN. SHERMAN'S DESIGN.

The Simple Monument He Selected to Mark His Grave in St. Louis.

Work has begun on the monument which was designed by General W. T. Sherman himself to mark his grave in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis. The monument is being made by the New England Monument Com-

A few weeks before his death General Sherman called on Mr. Canfield, of the Monument Company, and expressed his views as to a proper monument to mark his grave. A drawing was prepared, and after it was somewhat modified, according to suggestions made by the General, he accepted it, saying he would place it among his papers and leave a request for his executors to carry out the design. Shortly after the General's death his son, the Rev. P. T. Sherman, ar-

ranged with Mr. Canfield to prepare the



The design, as approved by General Sher-man, is here produced. The monument is to be made of what is known as fine hammered be made of what is known as the hammered Westerly stautary granite of light color. It will be four feet eight inches by three feet eight inches at the base and nine feet six inches high and made in three sections. It is to stand beside the granite cross which General Sherman a year ago erected to the memory of his wife. In height, material and finish the monument will, by the General's direction, correspond with the cross. There will he no cross penaltion of the monument exbe no ornamentation of the monument except on its front. On the top his well-known gold and silver combination badge will be represented. It consists of a gold pin, from which is suspended a ribbon in the national colors. The ribbon supports an arrow from which a triangle is suspended. To the triangle a gold shield is attached with an acorn pendant. On the centre of the shield is a star with a cartridge

centre of the shield is a star with a cartridge box engraved on its center. The arrow, triangle, shield, star, cartridge box and acorn are each the emblem of one of the army corps with which General Sherman was associated during the war.

Below the badge are two furled flags, one the headquarters banner of the General of the army and the other the regulation national flag. It is a reproduction of the two flags as they stood in the General's late residence in Seventy-first street, New York. Below the flags in addition to the modest Below the flags in addition to the modest inscription given there will be added a simple record of his birth and death.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BRASS unions are spreading. INITIATION fees are going up. COLORADO has Miners' Alliances. New York has a Japanese carpenter.

ENGLAND will revive industrial villages. SAN FRANCISCO unions exclude Japanese. LOWELL (Mass.) weavers can average \$8.50 San Francisco musicians talk of a music

library. PALESTINE (Ohio) pottery girls struck for less hours. Union and non-union shearers are at war in Australia.

LABOR agitation is unusually active in in Chicago just now. MASSACHUSETTS sweaters make eightyeight per cent. profit. THE international bricklayers have ac-

LORD DERBY has accepted a seat on the English Labor Commission. THE Flint Glass Workers' Union has 7000 members and \$90,000 in bank

THE carriagemakers and wheelwrights are about to form a national body. DENMARK proposes an international union of machinists and blacksmiths. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND NOW

York girls get sixty cents a day. THE boiler manufacturers are forming an insurance and inspection company. ABOUT 700,000 able-bodied workmen are out of employment in France at present.

THE French Labor Commission will estab ished a Labor Bureau and an Arbitration THE Secretary of the Navy is unable, under the law, to supply men for the new war

THE railway managers of Holland employ watchwomen instead of watchmen at their ALL arrangements have been perfected for the building of a million-dollar cotton mill in Huntsville, Ala.

The corner-stone of the Printers' Home at Denver, Col., will be laid on George W. Childs's birthday, May 12. Canton (Switzerland) municipal authorities have decided that all employers must share profits with the laborers.

In the United States the average annual production of each employe is \$720, of which the laborer receives \$346 and capital \$374. THE Reading Railroad of Pennsylvania is cutting down the trees along its tracks that the engineers may have a better look ahead. Six or seven thousand workmen are now

steadily employed in the various branches of industry connected with Edison's inventions. THE Master Masons' Association, of Phila-

delphia, refuses to grant the increase of pay from \$3.25 to \$3.60 per day asked by the ma-sons, who threaten to strike. FIFTY of the coal miners at Rondville, Ohio, broke open a general store and carried off thirty barrels of flour and several hundred pounds of meat. They said that they

had to steal or starve. In 1890 there were in Germany 1131 strikes, in each of which more than ten men partici-pated. The total number of strikers was In 420 cases they were entirely unsuccessful; in 468, partially successful; in 187 they got all they demanded.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS. Morocco and Algeria Invaded by Myriads of These Insects.

After months of anxious uncertainty

there remains no room for doubt that Morocco and Algeria will again be visited by a plague of locusts. The warning first came from Mogador in November last, whence the insects were then advancing in untold my-riads. A spell of cold weather checked the advance for a time, but they have now arrived on the coast at Casablanca, where they literally carpet the ground. They have even invaded the city of Morocco, climbing over the walls and infesting the houses. Famine is certain to follow their ravages, and in Mois certain to follow their ravages, and in alorocco the wretched people will be permitted to die like dogs, as they were twelve years ago when thousands perished. Algaria can scarcely escape, for Arabs who have arrived at Figuig from a village in the Sanara say that they rode on swift dromedaries for more than sixty miles through swarms of locusts. The authorities are bestirring themselves, but the latest and most scientific measures have hitherto failed to check the measures have hitherto failed to check the awful invasion, and this year efforts will in the end have to be concentrated upon the the end have to be concentrated upon the saving of lives during the famine which must result from the universal destruction of crops and every green thing which the lo cust, "el djerada, the scourge of the Most High," finds on his way.

THE census of the United Kingdom, according to the estimate of the Registran-General, gives a population of 39,000,000.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

True honor despises evasions. Beware of the man who has no petty

Dig, sow and reap; but the harvest is Death's. Money made by chance will go with

certainty. Waste of money and time usually go

hand in hand. Friendship at the highest height is

stronger than love. Be quick. You can use a minute but once-make the most of it.

To make close connections with eternity Death has to be run on time.

Life is a long course of mutual education which ends but with the grave. The first snow flake of winter, how significant-and the first white hair!

Lying is the basis of all evil. After one year of absolute truth crime would disappear. Some people spend their vacations in

worrying over the business they left behind them. Justice is a little short sighted, per-

haps, but it frequently has an eye to the main chance. You just bring a couple of little quar-

rels into your family and they'll breed like sparrows. It is so easy to fancy one's self right that self-condemnation is about as scarce

as dodo's eggs. Doubt is brain fog, and it sometimes takes all the rays of the sun of experience to disperse it.

Every incomplete work is a monument to human folly. Whatever is worth beginning is worth completing. God sets the stars in the windows of

the night to cheer the belated world as

it rolls through the darkness. She was regal, she was haughty, she was highborn and distinguished; and, like the rest of us, she was clay. Grief is not to be measured by the tears

ways deserve the largest bequest. The happiest man is he who, being above the trouble which money prings, has his hands the fullest of work.

shed, nor does the loudest mourners al-

They Live in the Stone Age.

Hugo Zoller has published in the Mittheilungen, of Gotha, an article on the little known islands, Bouka and Bougainville, the most northern of the Solomon group, east of New Guinea, which he visited two years ago. The inhabitants of these islands are so remarkably hostile that to this day all the islands of the Solomon group are little known.

The natives have kept almost wholly free from European influences. They live in the stone age, though a very few of them have firearms. They wear little or no clothing, are of the Melanesian race, and while darker in color than the natives of New Guineas their habits recall the Polynesians. Their bows are ten feet long, and they also use lances and clubs.

They have quite a number of industries, and build canoes which Mr. Zoller says could not be exceled by white artisians. Their carvings upon wood are ingenious, and they weave nets and make pottery without the aid of the Cannibalism, which is always observed in these regions to a greater or lesser extent, is becoming rare among them, if the natives are to be believed. Many writers have affirmed that these islands throw their dead into the water

or cremate them, but Mr. Zoller says he repeatedly saw cemeteries in Bougainville decorated with rude stone monuments. This custom cannot be attributed to the influence of Christianity, for missionaries have never yet ventured among these dangerous people, and the natives have met only a few Europen merchants. most of whom they have slaughtered. Bouka is only about thirty miles long and ten miles wide, but it has a population of about 15,000, and the little islands which are near it are densely

peopled.

Real Dimensions of Whales. Most of the stories we hear about whales of 200, 300 and 400 feet in length are the imaginary musings of persons who have more respect for the size of a story than for the truth it may contain. Mr. Scoresby, a very high authority on this subject, declares that the common whale seldom exceeds seventy feet in length, and is much more frequently under sixty. Out of 362 whales which he personally assisted in capturing not one exceeded fifty-eight feet in length, and the largest he ever heard of being captured and measured by persons who could be relied upon only measured seventy-seven feet. Of the razor backed whale he has seen specimens that measured 105 feet. One of these was found dead in Davis Straits, which measured 101 feet, and a skeleton of one found in in Columbia River was 112 feet. Cther specimens have measured all the way from eighty to 100 feet. One cast on shore at North Berwick, Scotland, and preserved by Dr. Knox, was eighty-three feet in length. These instances seem to establish the average length of these huge animals. In his earlier accounts Cuvier, the eminent naturalist, with considerable credulity, says: "There is no doubt that whales have been seen in certain epochs and in certain seas that were upward of 300 feet, or 100 yards long."-St. Louis Republic.

Best Way to Study Birds.

Olive Thorne Miller, in a paper in the Atlantic, called "From My Window," tells about her "Bird Study." She says The best place I have found for spying upon the habits of birds is behind a

blind. If one can command a window with outside blinds, looking upon a spot attractive to the feathered world, he will be sure, sooner or later, to see every bird of the vicinity. If he will keep the blinds closed and look only through the opened slats, he will witness more of their unconstrained free ways that can possibly be seen by a person within their sight, though he assume the attitude and the stolidity of a wooden figure. Says our nature-poet, Emerson: "You often thread the woods in vain

To see what singer piped the strain. Seek not, and the little eremite Flies forth and gayly sings in sight." And the bird student can testify to the

truth of the verse. Many times, after having spent the

morning in wandering about in the bird haunts of a neighborhood, I have returned to my room to write up my notebook, and I have seen more of birds and bird life in an hour from my window than during the whole morning's stroll.

Countles.

A revision of the areas of counties in United States, made by the Census Bureau, reveals some facts of interest with regard to these minor divisions of the territory of the Union. The "county" is a territorial division of the United-States derived from Great Britain, where the counties correspond to the provinces or departments of other European countries, and in a limited sense, to the States of the American Union. An Englishman addresses a letter to "Bromley, Kent." as we address a letter to "Worcester, Mass.," or "Rochester, N. Y."

rived its usages from French and not from English originals, has no counties at all. In Louisiana these subdivisions of the State are still called parishes, both officially and in ordinary speech, though they are now divided into many real parishes of the church. There are about 2800 counties in the Union, with an average size of about

One State of the Union, which de-

1000 square miles; but this average is enormously exceeded in many instances, and is also frequently fallen below. Leaving out the great unsettled counties of the West, the average county would be about 509 square miles in extent. In much of the Western part of the country the size of the county is regulated mathematically. It consists of six-

teen townships, each composed of thirtysix square miles, aking 576 square miles in all. In other words, each township is six miles square, and each county twentyfour miles square. In Iowa there are thirty-nine counties which were formed in this way, each one of which has exactly 576 square miles.

West, where these minor political divisions were made in advance of settlement. In the other parts of the country the territorial arrangements were largely accidental. The largest county in the United States is Yavapai County, Arizona, which has an area of almost 30,000 square miles. Nine States of the Union are each smaller

Such divisions were possible in the newer

the whole of West Virginia, and almost 33 large as South Carolina. The sixteen counties of Montana average a greater size than the State of Massachusetts.

than this one county. It is larger than

Among the other great counties of the Union are San Bernardino and San Diego, in California, which are not only vast regions, but contain a very great amount of productive territory; Humboldt and Lincoln Counties in Nevada, which are exceedingly sparsely populated, and Lincoln County in New Mexico, which may some time have a large population. Although the New England States are small, the average size of the counties

Worcester County, in Massachusetts, in an example of an Eastern county which is at the same time large in area and very populous. It has more than 1500 square miles, and almost 30,000 people. It is larger in area than the adjoining State of Rhode Island. The smallet State in the Union has the smallest county as well. Bristol County.

Rhode Island, is only twenty-five square

is greater than that in most of the

Middle, Western and Southern States.

miles in extent. At one place it is not more than two miles in breadth. Alexandria County, in Virginia, is not much larger, having only thirty-two square miles. Kings County, New York, has but thirty-seven. One of the new Western States possesses an exceedingly small county as weil as some large ones; Todd County, South Dakota, is only fortyfive square miles in extent .- Youth's

Companion.

Lions, as a rule, hunt in family parties. A very old lion, not infrequently incapacitated from taking an active part in pursuing game, is generally to be found at the head of such a coterie, and on him devolves no unimportant part of the programme. Down to leeward, a hundred paces below where the draught bullocks are made fast when a train halts for rest, the young and active males and lioneses place themselves behind what available cover is to be found. This being done, the old lion goes to the windward of the encampment, and shakes out his abundant mane in the breeze, so that the odor from it may be carried down to the excited draught animals. One sniff of the tainted breeze brings every or to his feet in a moment; then standing. often trembling with fear, they gaze with dilated eyes into the impenetrable darkness. Closer and closer approaches the aged lion to his victims, shaking and reshaking the dense, tawny covering of his fore-quarters. Then, if the traveler's harness be not strong, he may look out for a stampede. Should it hold temo arily, the aggressor, as a climax to his former mancuver, gives utterance to his deepest and loudest near when the frightened beasts, if not secured by the stoutest fastenings that can be obtained, will break free and rush with inconceivable rapidity into the very jaws of their foes,

secreted to leeward .- Picayune. The Noises of a Big City.

"I cannot understand the outerv some

people make against the noise in the streets," said the man. "Just stand here in the City Hall Park, close your eyes, and listen. It is a bright day. and it is the time when the tide of city life is at the flood. That dull, heavy boom, like the roar of the sea, is the thousand wagons, which, when heard one at a time, rattle and jar so. But the thousand are like a multitude of bass viols blending in a monotonous, musical note. Above it rise the higher, shriller notes, the tinkling of a score of car-bells, the shouts of drivers, the high-pitched voices of women and children, the sounds of laughter, the faint murmur of distant church or clock bells. Sometimes this rises to a shrill falsetto, then dies, until it is scarcely to be disting guished from the bass roar of the wagons on the granite. You are hearing the tremendous orchestra of city life-violins, flutes, cellos, cymbals, drums. It could be set down in notes. It is not discordant. It is soothing, and the city man, who hears it unconsciously day after day, learns to love it unconsciously. and it haunts him with its melody in country places so that he must come back to it .- New York Sun.

Paraffine From Peat. A new industry that is flourishing in

Brazil is the distillation of paraffine from a peculiar kind of peat, which is found in great beds. This peat is rich in paraffine, and the distilled product is used in the manufacture of candles. Some of the beds have been worked to great depth, but there is no evidence of the exhaustion of the supply. -Philia, delphia Record.